American Association for the Advancement of Science.

## PROFESSOR HARE ON SPIRITUALISM

Interesting Geological Observations on the Sierra Madre.

ad state of his lungs, and called to his place Professor

DE. HANE ON SPIRITUALISM. Dr. HARE rose to demand, as a right, the privilege or allowed to explain his views on the subject of

Some confusion followed. Dr. Hare and other members preaking together. The Chair at last recognized Dr. Wissnow, who moved that a committee be appointed to consider the subject of spiritualism, and that they meet in the nearest insone asylum. (Tremendous confusion and general bisses and groans.)

Prof. Agassiz, with great warmth, rose and said that was shameful that an old and venerated member like Dr. Hare should be insuited in this American Association. (Poatening appliance.)

Dr. Wissnow rose and begged to say a word.

The Chair.—Make it short, then, sir.

Dr. Wissnow apologized.

Prof. Pisson continued his argument, to the effect that these spiritual manufestations must either be spiritual—in

the wide, aftire no personal consideration to sway the wide. All the mand that of the color moments by the wide of the rows time through personal consideration for the sway of the color of the color through personal consideration for the sway of the color through personal consideration. He had a present the color of rents.

For the scientific observer fragments of the mentioned character are the pearls of this vast terrestrial ocean, which once must have formed the bottom of an aqueous whate of the same dimensions, and under the sway of which these pebble beds must have been collected. Since

Charco — Water pool formed in lower and he rel regions, either in a trait of rock or washed out in a bed of clay.

Pinala — Water hole in solid rocks, and met with in the crevices and ravines of rocky mountains. Pinals originally means an earthern jar not glazed, burnt so as to allow exudation, by which means the water inside re-

wainote), similar strata line the course of the water there, sometimes forming a continuous winding low bank or terrace on both sides, and sometimes covering, even to some extent, the slopes of the surrounding mountains, constituted by crystaline rocks. On these hillsides the same mass forms inclined shelvelike beds, dipping towards the valley and exhibiting by decurrent lines a shaly, lan nated texture. East of this valley, along the essteramost outlayers of the siorra, the same formation, still more boldly developed is met with, as every traveller going from here to Sauta Cruz may observe. Farther to the south, and towards the southwesteramost link of the same cordillers that is on the strike side

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cally best developed among all the sierras from here west towards the California Gulf. It forms a type and a scale for considering and comparing the rost.

Moreyan Ruley.—Viewing the country towards the Gulf from the western peaks of this sierra, a wild and rugged set of mountains are aprend out. Though constituted also by similar crystalline metamorphic rocks, the single sierras do not rise so high; but placed close side by side, they form an inclined plane—a bold mountain relief—the grandeur of which consists in its horizontal extension. These plains dip towards souths est, leading the waters in a more or less atraigh; course towards the wastes bordering the California Gulf. At a distance of about sixteen English miles another cordillers of igneous rocks is visible. Between this and the sierra we just treated upon, very little drift is seen, and where it occurs it is always confined to valleys, until we come half way between both sierrss. There, by the action of water currents, mesas and lomas are formed rising from forty to fifty feet in height.

SERRA DE LA ESCONDIDA.—The waters taking their course southwest join those coming from the east slope of the Sierra Escondida, a small distance south of the line, near a piace where, in a hidden deep clert between the igneous and amygaloid rocks of this sierra, permanent water is found. This, however, seems not to be a a spring, but a tinaja, supplied by the tricking down of the water from above situated tinias and water holes. The character of this place caused its name, Escondida, meaning here the concealed water, which name was also

branches. This mountain group bears the Spanish name, cel Ajo, which means garlic. The reason for this not very poctical name is founded, as we were informed, in the structure of this oregraphical monument. Though probably constituted by similar volcanio rocks to the others, its structure is different. As it is seen from the southwest a huge centre block of metamorphic crystalline or volcanio rock seems to crustitute the strike. This block, exhibiting traces of horizontal stratification, is divided in two by the protrusion of a mass of rocks, which, though lithologically almost allike, show, instead of traces of disturbed her izontal divisions, a sort of a columner marses. On the sides and at the foot of this sierra a large number of independent volcanio peaks are towering up, one superviewing the other, but all standing undoubtedly upon the same volcanic foundation, though some of them appear above ground quite detached. Thus the main body of this sierra resembles in its shape the bulbous head of a garlic. A comparison like this, though rather keen and parabolic, may be somewhat justified, as it implies at the same time the endogenous growth of both the aierra and the garlic. The mountain range of del Ajo also forms a kind of a subdividing ridge between the waters of Sonoyta, running in a westerly course direct towards the gulf, and the waters turning in an easterly direction, and then south towards the settlements of northwestern Sonora, joining each other before reaching their end in the wastes of the coast.

The CENAGA OF SONOYTA.—On the western foot of the sierra del Ajo a wide valley is spread out, which by being hemmed in all round by mountain ranges, and having

little river of Sonoyta is nourished at its birsh, it cannot bold itself as a running stream. Before running a mile it disappears, and regains daylight several times. The water, I owever, is constant enough to justify any settlement in its vicinity. Thus the Roman church had once established one of her missions of Pimeria alta in this remote and desolate quarter of Sonora. However, like the little river of Sonoyta, the well intended establishment cid not develope much vitality. Some poor pieces of ruined miserable walls are the whole of what is left to recognize the spot, which is now the outlet of the valley. This is occupied now by a group of a few Mexican and Indian hus, the inhabitants of which are irrigating some tillable ground. The proportion of the latter is indeed very small, and scarcely enough to satisfy some twenty or thirty Papago families.

In the physiography of the country the Sierra del Ajo, forming the northeastern corner of the Chenaga di Sonoyta, seems to be a remarkable monument, establishing the real boundary between the coast and the interior. It is also in the northwestern portion of the same where rich argentiferous and auriferous copper ores abound, containing, as it is said, sufficient gold and silver to defray the experses of mining and asaying. These ores were discovered some years sgo, and are worked now by a Californian mining association, called the "Arizona Com-

Monthar and fill ranger tormed by me same capage at the crystalline rocks norder the cienga all round. The more open wested is limited by a swed of the dirivial poles, leaving but an opening for the occasional striptes of called Quitobaquita, partakes still more in the physic graphy of the Guitoral desert.

Quitobaquita signifies, in the Papago language, a small mountain gap or pass, which in reality is formed here by low mountain ridges, spurs of the Sierras del Ajo, di Qui tobaquita and lachibabh. Upon the ratog ground on the west and of this clenage, a wealthy Mexican established a cattle ranche. The inhabitants here depend on agring water, which flews in abundance from some 1 to his apparently has been formed by the same material they thermelves had precipitated. The substance itself seems to be some form of carbonate of lime. The water of these springs resembles in its appearance and mode of given that of Sonoyta, and we believe it no mittake to place the phenomenon of both upon one physiographical base, and considering them a mineral or thermal waters.

Lawing Cuitobaquita the line passes over a very broad fragum between the Sierra of Quitobaquita and a mounds once have been grouped together. They are of different absolute height, and their rocks prevail. The structure of the Cerros de la Saiada andicates a general decurred absolute height, and their rocks parts very much interspersed or covered with debras. In general the entire arrangement and ranging of the sileras between the siles and ranging of the sileras between the siles and ranging of the sileras to course above ground for the last time at Quitobaquit with the course and ranging of the sileras and nordes once have been grouped together. They are of different absolute height, and their rocks parts very much interspersed or covered with debras, in general the entire arrangement and ranging of the sileras as the cover and the course of the sile and the sile and the sil

all together, forced upon each other, broken or shattered and formed over again, and the whole-the icy and the rocky world, each one floating ha merged upon an ocean—the one upon the salt water the other ways the saidure of a diluyial sea. The

The secton then adjourned.

The Bloody Code of Kansas.

SPECIMENS OF THE MISSOURI-KANSAS LAWS—SHOUL
THEY BE GUSTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY
A BLOW AT PREEDOM OF CONSCINCE.

No person who is connectentiously opposed to the hole
ing of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hol
slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause is
which the right to hold any person in slavery si involves
nor in any cause in which any injury is done to or con
mitted by any slave, is in issue, nor in any criminal preceeding for the violation of any law enacted for the pr
tection of slave property, and for the punishment of
crime committed against the right to such property.

TEXCOSSITITIONAL OATHS REQUIRED.

crime committed against the right to such property.

All officers elected or appointed under any existing a subsequently enacted flaws of this Territory, shall take and subscribe the following oath of office—"1,—do solemnly swear, upon the holy Evangelists of A mighty Ged, that I will support the constitution of the United States, and that I will support and surisin the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to organise the Territories of Nebrasks and Kanasa,' and the provisions the Territories of Nebrasks and Kanasa,' and the provision the law of the United States commonly known as the Fouritve Slave law, and faithfully and impartially and to the best of my ability, demean myself in the discharg of my duties in the office of ——. So help me God."

If any free person, by speaking or by wife remaintain that persons have not the right to in this Territory, or shall introduce into this print, publish, wite, circulate, or cause to be into this Territory, written

in this territory, or shall introduce into this territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduce into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated, in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the rigit of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such personshall be deemed goilty of felony, and punished by in prisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than twyears.

If any person print, write, introduce into, publish a circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, writter published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assis in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating within said Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, migazine, handbill or circular, containing any statement arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or inuer do, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious desaffection among the slaves in this Territory or to induce such slaves to escape from the tervice their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall the guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment an hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

HARRAS CORPUS SUSPICED.

Itaneas corrus surrexcept.

In the chapter which treats of the writ of habeas corpuse have this limitation:

No negro or mutatio, held as a slave within this Territory, or lawfully arrested as a fugitive from service from another State or Territory, shall be discharged, nor shahis right of freedom be had under the provisions of the act.

tory, or lawfully arrested as a fugitive from service froe another State or Territory, shall be discharged, nor sha his right of freedom be had under the provisions of the act.

Every person who may be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction, under any law in force within the Territory, to punishment, by confinement and hard labor shall be deemed a convict, and shall immediately, under the charge of the recept of such juil or public prison, of under the charge of such person, as the keeper of such juil or public prison, of under the charge of such person, as the first section of this act specified, (to wit, on the street roads, public buildings, or other public works of it Territory—sec. 1, page 146); and such keeper or other person, having charge of such convict, shall cause such convict, while engaged at such labor, to be stourely confined by a chain, six feet in length, of not less than four sixteenths, nor more than three-sightins of an inch lini with a round ball of tron, of not less than four nor min than six inches inches in diameter, attached, which chains in the strong lock and key; and such keeper, or other person having charge of said convict, may, if necessar; confine a uch convict secure, and prevent his escape; as when there shall be two or more convicts under the charge of such convict secure, and prevent his escape; as when there shall be two or more convicts under the charge of such keeper, or other person, such convicts shall the such the walls of any juil or prison.

\*\*EXCENSIVE PUNDUMNENT INSTATEMENT.\*\*

If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoyir or persuading, or carrying away or sending out of the Territory any slave belonging to another, with the lines to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services and, on conviction thereof, shall suffer death, or be in prisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

If any person shall estice, decoy or carry away out this Territory any slave belonging to another, with

male, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding twenty one days, or sy stripes not exceeding twenty one, at the discretion of the justice.

No member of clerky.

Chap. 54, sec. 23.—Crimes and Punishments.—The benefit of clerky in criminal cases, and all appeals of felantare forever abolished—forever is the word.

JUDGE INCOMPTE'S DEFINITION OF MORITHMENS.

This Territory was organized by an act of Congress and, so far, its authority is from the United States. It has a legislature, elected in pursuance of that organize at this Legislature, being an instrument of Congress be which it governs the Territory, has passed laws. Thes laws, therefore, are of United States authority and making and all that resist these laws, resist the power and authority of the United States, and are therefore guilty of high treason.

Now, gentlemen, if you find that any persons have resisted these laws, then you most under your oaths, fix bills against such persons for high treason. If you in that no such resistance has been made, but that combinations have been made for the purpose of resulting then and individuals of influence and motoriety have been as log and abetting in such combinations, then most you still find balls for constructive treason, &c.